KOVALENKO, K.N.; KAZACHENKO, D.V.; SAMSONOVA, O.N.

Properties of thorium acetate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.10:2222-2225 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Thorium acetate) (Thermal analysis)

KOVALENKO, K.N.; KAZACHENKO, D.V.

Reaction of thorium nitrate with meta and para-hydroxybenzoic acid anions in aqueous solutions. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:927-933 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.

KURBATOV, V.P.; OSIPOV, O.A.; KOVALENKO, K.N.

Inner-complex compounds of copper with β-aminovinyl ketones.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.2:545-548 F '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted June [illegible]2, 1964.

L 07180-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6031751 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/007/1631/1636

AUTHOR: Kazachenko, D. V.; Kovalenko, K. N. 27 B

ORG: Rostov-on-Don State University (Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Thorium glycolates 21

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 7, 1966, 1631-1636

TOPIC TAGS: thorium compound, glycolic acid, CHEMICAL REACTION

ABSTRACT: The paper continues the study of the interaction of thorium nitrate and certain organic acids, and presents data on the systems $Th(NO_3)_4$-$CH_2OHCOONa$-H_2O and $Th(NO_3)_4$-$CH_2OHCOONa$-$NaOH$-H_2O at 25°C. The electric conductivity, pH and thorium concentration in the liquid phases of the systems were measured, and the precipitates were analyzed. It is shown that in the first system, an exchange reaction forms thorium tetraglycolate $Th(CH_2OHCOO)_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, and in the second system, up to a 1:4 molar ratio of the components, basic thorium diglycolate $ThO(CH_2OHCOO)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ is formed; when sodium glycolate and sodium hydroxide are present in greater excess, the hydrolysis is more extensive. The reaction of thorium nitrate with glycolic acid was studied in acetone solution, and it was found that a basic thorium triglycolate with partly nitrated glycolate groups ($CH_2ONO_2COO^-$) was formed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 20Nov64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1 UDC: 546.841.4:541.49+547.472.2

KOVALENKO, K.C,

NOVIK, K.O. [Novyk, K.O.]; PERMYAKOV, V.V. [Perm'yakov, V.V.]; KOVALENKO, K.O.

Main stages of pre-Soviet geological surveys of Donets Basin hard coal deposits. Visnyk AN URSR 29 no.3:32-42 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN URSR (for Novik).
(Donets Basin--Geological surveys)

KOVALENKO, K.O.; VISOTSKAYA, P.Yu. [Vysots'ka, P.Yu.]

[Physical geography of the Ukrainian S.S.R. 1840-1958; a bibliographic guide] Fizychna geografiia URSR, 1840-1958 rr. Bibliografichnyi pokazhchyk. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1960. 399 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Bibliography—Ukraine—Physical geography)

NOVIK, K.O. [Novyk, K.O.]; KOVALENKO, K.O.

M.V.Lomonosov, the founder of geology; on the 250th anniversary of his birth. Geol.zhur. 21 no.5:3-13 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR.
(Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1711-1765)
(Geology)

KOVALENKO, K.O.; NIKITENKO, Ye.D., red.

[Pavel Apollonovich Tutkovskii, 1858-1930; a bibliographical index] Pavlo Apollonovych Tutkovs'kyi, 1858-1930; bibliografichnyi pokazhchyk. Kyiv, Naukova dumka, 1965. 69 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev.

KOVALENKO, K. R.

Kovalenko, K. R., and Krein, M. G. On some investigations of A. M. Lyapunov on differential equations with periodic coefficients. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 75, 495–498 (1950). (Russian)

The authors state without proof a number of results pertaining to the solutions of equations of the type $u''-q(t)u'+\lambda p(t)u=0$, where the coefficients are periodic. These results are related to those of Liapounoff, Krein, Putnam, and Borg [cf. Amer. J. Math. 71, 67–70 (1949); these Rev. 10, [illegible]]. *R. Bellman.*

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 12 No. 8

Card 01/00

*

SOV/124-57-4-4685

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 4, p 117 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, K. R.

TITLE: On Some Mathematical Problems of the Dynamic Stability of Elastic Continuums (O nekotorykh matematicheskikh problemakh dinamicheskoy ustoychivosti uprugikh kontinuumov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. 3-go Vses. matem. s"yezda. Vol I, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956, p 204

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

KOVALENKO, K.S.

LASKIN, S.T.; KOVALENKO, K.S.; CHUKHNO, A.A., kand.ekon.nauk, otvetstvennyy red.

[Sixth five-year plan is a dynamic program to raise the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people] Shestaia piatiletka - boevaia programma krutogo pod"ema material'nogo i kul'turnogo urovnia zhizni sovetskogo naroda. [Kiev] Izd-vo Kievskogo gos.univ. im. T.G.Shevchenko, 1956. 31 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Russia--Economic policy)

KOVALENKO, Konstantin Stepanovich; CHUISTOV, V.M., kand.ekon.nauk, red.;
MERZLIKIN, I.G. [Merzlikin, I.H.], red.

[Fundamental economic law of socialism] Osnovnyi ekonomichnyi zakon sotsializmu. Kyiv, 1958. 53 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.2, no.4)
(Economics) (MIRA 12:3)

KOVALENKO, L.

KOVALENKO, L.

Textbooks for institutions and schools. Prof.-tekh.obr. 12 no.1:31
J '55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo uchebno-pedagogicheskogo izdatel'stva
"Trudrezervizdat."
(Technical education)

KOVALENKO, L.; KUZYAYEV, Kh. [Kuziaiev, Kh.]

Institute of light. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.6:44-45 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(UKRAINE—THERAPEUTICS, OPHTHALMOLOGICAL)
(UKRAINE—TISSUE EXTRACTS)

KOVALENKO, L.

Glance through the earth. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.10:51-52 O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Geological research)

KOVALENKO, L.

Man follows a dream. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.9:7-9 S '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Wheat--Varieties)

DRYAGINA, L.L.; KOVALENKO, L.A.; KURBATOVA, A.A.

Spores and pollens. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.21:247-260 '62.
(MIRA 16:12)

KOVALENKO, L.A.

Effect of mud-brine therapy on atherosclerosis; laboratory and biochemical studies. Vop. kur. fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 28 no.5:436-441 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav.- zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. G.L. Zalesskiy) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kurorta Ozero Karachi (glavnyy vrach A.A. Goryachev).

KOVAL', I.K., otv. red.; KOVALENKO, L.D., red.

[Problems in astrophysics; study of the atmospheres of Venus and Mars. Abstracts of the reports] Voprosy astrofiziki; issledovanie atmosfer Venery i Marsa. [Tezisy dokladov] Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 164 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Soveshchaniye rabochey gruppy po issledovaniyu planet zemnogo tipa, Kiev, 1964.

KUCHEROV, Panteleymon Stepanovich; GAVRILOV, Vitaliy Dmitriyevich;
KOVALENKO, L.D., red.

Andrii Over'ianovich Vasylenko. Kyiv, Naukova dumka, 1964.
41 p. (MIRA 18:2)

YAKOVKIN, A.A., otv. red.; FEDOROV, Ye.P., red.; AKSENT'YEVA,
Z.N., red.; BARABASHOV, N.P., red.; BOGORODSKIY, A.F.,
red.; GORYNYA, A.A., red.; KOVAL', I.K., red.;
KOLCHINSKIY, I.G., red.; TSESEVICH, V.P., red.;
KOVALENKO, L.D., red.

[Figure and motion of the moon] Figura i dvizhenie Luny.
Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 135 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Akademiya nauk UkSSR, Kiev.

DEL RIO, Bernardo; GONCHAROV, N.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., otv. red.; KOVALENKO, L.D., red.

[Automation of dispatcher control; as applied to railroad transportation] Avtomatizatsiia dispetcherskogo upravleniia; primenitel'no k zheleznodorozhnomu transportu. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 157 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SVECHNIKOV, V.N., akademik, otv. red.; PALATNIK, L.S., doktor
fiz.-matem. nauk, zam. otv. red.; KOVALENKO, L.D., red.

[Phase transformations in metals and alloys] Fazovye prevrashcheniia v metallakh i splavakh. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965.
174 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. AN Ukr.SSR (for Svechnikov).

KOVALENKO, L.D., red.

[Physics of metallic films] Fizika metallicheskikh plenok. Kiev, Naukova dumka 1965. 131 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev.

KOVALENKO, L.D., red.

[Mechanism of the plastic deformation of metals] Mekhanizm plasticheskoi deformatsii metallov. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 164 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev.

KOVALENKO, L.D., red.

[Study on plasmoids] Issledovanie plazmennykh sgustkov.
Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 213 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev.

L 51338-65 EWT(d) Pg-4 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5015110 UR/0020/65/162/004/0751/0754

20
19
B

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, L. I.

TITLE: Difference method and uniqueness of the generalized solution for the Tricomi problem

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 4, 1965, 751-754

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, difference equation, approximation calculation

16

ABSTRACT: The author considers the Tricomi problem

$$Lu \equiv K(y)u''_{xx} + u''_{yy} - a(x,y)u'_x + b(x,y)u'_y + c(x,y)u = f(x,y) \tag{1}$$

subject to

$$u = \varphi \text{ on } \Gamma_0 + \sigma \tag{2}$$

for an equation of mixed type. Along with convergence of his difference method he obtains estimates of both the differential equation and the corresponding difference system. All conditions used to guarantee convergence and satisfaction of the asserted estimates are formulated in terms of the coefficients of the differential equation. Additionally he proves uniqueness (in the sense of integral identity) of generalized solution of the problem. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 57338-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015410

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Moscow Physico-Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 16Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KOVALENKO, L.I.

Generalized solution of a problem of Tricomi. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.5: 983-991 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Submitted December 23, 1964.

L 35395-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5006803 S/0299/65/000/001/M022/M022

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 1M127

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, L. N.

TITLE: Testing of dacron as an alloplastic material under clinical and experimental conditions

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy 26 i 27 itog. nauchn. sessiy Dnepropetr. med. in-ta za 1962 i 1963 g. Ch. 1. Dnepropetrovsk, 1964, 99-100

TOPIC TAGS: rat, dacron, alloplastic material, material strength, alloplasty

TRANSLATION: In using dacron (300 operations) to strengthen inadequate local tissues or to immobilize pathologically mobile organs, both the immediate and later date results were good. In experiments on rats, dacron did not lose its wear resistance in 1-12 mos and a connective tissue capsule poor in cellular elements formed around it in 1 mo; dacron did not stimulate growth of malignant

Card 1/2

L 39395-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5006803

tumors. N. S.

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KOVALENKO, L.G.

Measuring the phase shift during physical modeling. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ. no.2:207-212 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Electric measurements)

KOVALENKO, L.G.

110-58-6-5/22

AUTHORS: Ivanov-Smolenskiy, A.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Gorskiy, Yu.M., Karpov, V.A. and Kovalenko, L.G., Engineers

TITLE: Determination of the Losses in Electrical Machines, Transformers and Reactors by the Retardation ("Run-down" Time) Method, Using a Phase-meter and Slip Recorder (Opredeleniya poter' v elektricheskikh mashinakh, transformatorakh i reaktorakh metodom samotormozheniya s primeneniyem fazometra i registratora skol'zheniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 6, pp 26 - 29 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The article is based on work done in the physical model laboratory of the Moscow Power Institute under the guidance of Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor V.A. Venikov. Retardation testing is a very convenient method of determining the losses in machines and also in transformers and chokes associated with them where these have a low ratio of resistance to reactance. Difficulty is, however, experienced in recording the retardation curves: the usual methods are to use tachometer/time methods, or to use photo-tachometers, which are simpler and more accurate.

The Moscow Power Institute electronic phasemeter can be used in

Card 1/4

110-58-6-5/22

Determination of the Losses in Electrical Machines, Transformers and Reactors by the Retardation ("Run-down" Time) Method, Using a Phasemeter and Slip Recorder

making retardation tests. This instrument is based on measurement of the time interval between passages of the measured voltage through the zero value. The change in phase angle can be recorded on an oscillograph as a smooth curve or as a series of impulses, the amplitude of which is proportional to this angle. To make retardation tests, one pair of terminals of the instrument is supplied with voltage from the machine under test and the other from a source of standard frequency. The reading is practically independent of the value of the applied voltage. An oscillogram obtained during a retardation test is shown in Figure 1. The method of calculating the power loss is given. The usual tests are run, that is, without excitation, with excitation but open circuit and with excitation and short-circuited. Losses in transformers and reactors are similarly determined by making retardation tests on a generator which is used to supply the transformer. The accuracy of the results can be determined by making retardation tests when the generator is loaded with known ohmic resistances.

110-58-6-5/22

Determination of the Losses in Electrical Machines, Transformers and Reactors by the Retardation ("Run-down" Time) Method, Using a Phase-meter and Slip Recorder

The physical modelling laboratory of the Moscow Power Institute has developed a portable phasemeter based on semiconductors supplied by pocket batteries; it is illustrated in Figure 2. The instrument is intended for direct measurement of the phase angle between two voltages and to record such changes on an oscillograph. Retardation tests may be made by measuring directly the slip of the generator. Like the previously described method, this is based on comparison with a standard speed. In the laboratory, slip is determined by means of an automatic self-synchronising and re-synchronising device illustrated in Figure 3. An oscillogram of slip during a retardation test is given in Figure 4. The methods described in this article are faster and more accurate than the usual methods.

Card3/4

110-58-6-5/22

Determination of the Losses in Electrical Machines, Transformers and Reactors by the Retardation ("Run-down" Time) Method, Using a Phasemeter and Slip Recorder

There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: MEI

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1957

Card 4/4 1. Machines--Performance

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, L.G., Engineer 110-58-5-17/25

TITLE: A Portable Phase-meter Using Transistors (Perenosnyy fazometr na poluprovodnikovykh triodakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 50 - 53 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: It is very convenient to use transistors in portable phase-meters because of their mechanical strength, long life, small size and weight and low power consumption. The Moscow Power Institute has developed a phase-meter to measure the displacement between sinusoidal alternating voltages at frequencies from 20 - 200 c.p.s. The minimum input voltage is 15 V and over the range 25 - 380 V the meter reading is practically independent of the input voltage. The input impedance at 50 c.p.s. is 60 kΩ. The accuracy at 50 c.p.s. is 2° plus the class of accuracy of the pointer-type instrument and/the scale is linear throughout. The maximum power required is 20 mW.

The principle of operation of the instrument is explained. Phase-displacement is registered directly by measuring the time interval between which the input voltages are of identical phase. The block circuit of the instrument is presented in Figure 2 and the circuit diagram in Figure 3. The inputs are

Card1/2

A Portable Phase-meter Using Transistors 110-58-5-17/25

fed to two channels and short pulses are generated at the output of each channel once per cycle when the input voltages pass through zero. The timing of these pulses depends on the phase-displacement and governs the length of time for which a blocking tube. is open or closed. The relaxation oscillators used in the phase-meter convert the sinusoidal input signal into a rectangular wave signal. These are differentiated by an RC-chain, forming two short pulses, one positive and one negative, as shown in Figure 4. The phase displacement can then be measured between either positive or negative peaks, by triggering a tube. The frequency range of the instrument can be extended by using different types of triodes and it can be used on certain non-sinusoidal voltages if the input transformers are avoided. The presence of 5% third harmonic gives an error of 3° in the worst case. The method of adjustment is described. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: MEI

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1957

Card 2/2

KOVALENKO, L.G.

Cultivation of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the patient's own blood. Probl.tub. no.4:90-92 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii tuberculeznogo sanatoriya "Zheleznodorozhnik" (glavnyy vrach L.A. Abramovich, nauchnyy rukovoditel' kand.med.nauk Ye.M. Romaskevich-Dondua), Alupka.
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)

SOV/137-59-5-9862

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 57 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Moroz, B.I., Kovalenko, L.I.

TITLE: Smelting Nut Steel With High-Phosphorus Cast Iron

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz Rostovsk. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 5, pp 10 - 12

ABSTRACT: To reduce the consumption of open-hearth pig iron and Fe-P in nut steel smelting, 30 experimental smelts were carried out in 50-ton open-hearth furnaces of the Sulin Metallurgical Plant. Pig iron was partially (55%) replaced by high-phosphorus cast iron of the following composition (in %) Mn 1.78 - 2.12; Si 0.50 - 0.62; S 0.050 - 0.065; P 1.48 - 1.55; As 0.15 - 0.16. It was found that the composition of the charge must provide an amount of 0.40 - 0.70% [C] in the smelt; the amount of limestone in the charge must be $\leq$ 0.06 t per 1 ton steel, thus ensuring a basicity $\geq$ 1.6 of the slag in the smelt; the time of effervescence must amount to $\geq$ 45 minutes; deoxidation of the steel is carried out with Fe-Mn in the furnace for 5 - 7 minutes,

Card 1/2

KOVALENKO, L.I.

Spectrophotometric and photoelectrocolorimetric determination of methyltestosterone. Apt.delo 14 no.2:42-47 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Pervyy Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I.M.Sechenova. Submitted July 3, 1964.

KOVALENKO, L.I.

Four-stage refractory lining of steel-pouring ladles.
Metallurg 6 no.7:19 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Informatsionnogo listka tsentral'nogo byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Stalinskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

L 04911-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6028716 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/008/0924/0925

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, L. I.; Karyov, V. M.; Klyucharyev, O. P.

43
B

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov (Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut AN URSR)

21 21 21

TITLE: The production of vanadium, niobium, and tantalum foil 18

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 924-925

TOPIC TAGS: metal foil, foil production, vanadium, niobium, tantalum, nuclear research

ABSTRACT: The aim of this work was to produce free foil of vanadium, niobium, and tantalum for nuclear and possibly other studies. A variation of the Van-Arkel method of thermal decomposition of iodides of these metals was used to produce foil of great chemical purity and uniform thickness in two stages: (1) deriving pure iodides of Va, Nb, and Ta and (2) thermal decomposition thereof to form the foil. Vanadium diiodide, niobium pentaiodide, and tantalum pentaiodide were placed in a device consisting of a vacuum chamber, crucible, crucible cover, and resistance furnace. The heated iodides were decomposed and the pure metals were deposited on the cover, the material of which has to fulfill the following conditions: (1) have a melting temperature higher than that of the iodide in question, (2) be subject only to weak iodide

Card 1/2

L 04911-67

ACC NR: AP6028716

diffusion at iodide decomposition temperatures, and (3) not be attacked by the same solvents as the deposited foil. A beryllium cover was used for Va; and a molybdenum cover for Nb and Ta; Foil thickness, varying from 1.2 to 12 m, was produced locally by an absorption method involving a narrow monochromatic x-ray beam. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 06Apr66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 006

18/

Card 2/2

YASTREBENETSKIY, A.R., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVALENKO, L.M., inzh.

Investigating heat transmission and hydraulic resistance of plate-type heat exchangers. Khim. mash. no.2:29-31 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(Heat exchangers)

S/123/61/000/011/034/034
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, L. N.

TITLE: Plate heat exchangers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 11, 1961, 5, abstract 11Kh30 ("Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i. in-t tekhn.-ekon. issled. Gos. kom-ta Sov. Min. SSSR po khimii", 1959, no. 4 (16), 47-51)

TEXT: The author enumerates the advantages of plate heat exchangers for "fluid - fluid" systems, the most effective heat exchange installations which possess a high coefficient of heat transfer due to the intensive intermixing of the moving flow in the thin fluid layer at comparatively small velocities of the heat-transfer agent (0.3 - 1 m/sec). The plate heat exchanger design makes it possible to change the magnitude of the heating surface, the speed of the heat-transfer agent and the hydraulic resistance of the apparatus in accordance with the optimum conditions of the technological process. The main units of the apparatus are the plates made by stamping from stainless sheet steel with a heat-exchanging surface of 0.15, 0.2, 0.4 and 0.52 m^2. Abroad, plate heat exchangers with 0.5 - 0.6 m^2 plates are manufactured having a heat exchange surface of

Card 1/2

Plate heat exchangers

S/123/61/000/011/034/034
A004/A101

100-150 m^2. Washers fabricated by the Soviet industry from silicone caoutchoucs are resistant against aggressive media at 200-300°C. Plate heat exchangers are widely used, from big-size installations of the chemical industry to distillation installations on seagoing ships. The author presents the characteristic features of Soviet-made and foreign plate heat exchangers. There are 5 figures.

O. Tolkova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

26.2181
5 1230

23142
S/184/61/000/002/002/008
A110/A033

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, L. M., Engineer

TITLE: Plate heat exchangers

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye Mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1961, 14 - 16

TEXT: The author describes tests carried out by UkrNIIKhMMASh in 1959 on two types of plate heat exchangers, the results of which were reported first in February 1960, at the Leningrad Conference of Evaporation Engineering. Their purpose was to improve the design of heat exchangers and to determine the most efficient type of heat exchanging surface. Z. F. Chukhanov, (Ref. 1: Doklady AN SSSR, vol. 57, no. 1, 1947) and other authors stated that heat exchange is more effective in artificial turbulent conditions than in straight channels. The sooner such turbulent condition sets in, the greater the efficiency of heat exchange. The described tests covered two types of plates (Figures 1 and 2) and revealed, that in grooves made of corrugated plates the turbulent condition begins already at $Re = 200$. The velocity of the liquid in the channels varied between 0.05 - 1.5 m/sec, which corresponds to $Re = 250 - 16000$. The plate thickness is 0.7 - 1.5 mm, which reduces the thermal resistance and saves metal. The tests

Card 1/6

23147
S/184/61/000/002/002/008
A110/A033

Plate heat exchangers

proved that corrugated surfaces facilitate the convect heat exchange and reduce the metal content of heat exchangers. The results of tests are expressed by

$$\frac{Nu}{Pr^{0.43}\left(\frac{Pr}{Pr_{cm}}\right)^{0.25}} = f(Re) \text{ and } Eu = f_1\ (Re)$$

The heat transfer coefficient in the tested channels at $Re \ngtr 200$ is

$$Nu = CRe^{0.73}\ Pr^{0.43}\left(\frac{Pr}{Pr_{cm}}\right)^{0.25}$$

i.e., for herringbone grooves $C = 0.135$ and for horizontal grooves $C = 0.097$. The effect of criterion Pr is assumed analogous to the criterian for liquid flows in pipes and various channels. Based on these tests the function for the calculation of hydraulic resistances at $Re = 200 \div 16000$ is

$$Eu = \frac{A}{Re^{0.25}}$$

Card 2/6

at which A = 1843 for herringbone grooves and A = 760 for horizontal grooves. The value A was taken as the maximum, i.e., at full compression of rubber stuffings. Heat transfer tests were carried out at Re = 200 ÷ 8000 and Pr = 2 - 9. The equivalent diameter was taken as the determining geometrical dimension for both types of slotted channels, while the mean temperature of the liquid flow was taken as determining temperature. The value

$$Eu = \frac{\Delta p_1}{\rho v^2}.$$

was determined for a one-cycle apparatus. In case of multicycle apparatus, Δp_1 should be multiplied by the number of packages connected in series. Based on the results obtained with water and similar liquids, the following velocity values were recommended: herringbone plates $v = 0.3 \div 0.7$ m/sec. (Re= 3000 ÷ 6000); horizontally grooved plates $v = 0.4 \div 0.6$ m/sec. at = 22.5 mm. (Re = 4000 ÷ 5000 and $v = 0.8 \div 1.2$ m/sec. at $l = 30$ mm (Re = 20000). The heat transfer coefficient, mean temperature variations and the total heat exchanging surface were determined by standard methods. The number of packages (x), channels per package (m) and plates in the apparatus (n) were calculated according to the plate grouping for-

23147
S/184/61/000/002/002/008
A110/A033

Plate heat exchangers

mula, i.e., a fraction in which the numerator indicates the number of packages and the number of channels per package for one liquid, while the denominator gives the same values for the other. The method is as follows: the cross section area of one package is determined according to the consumption equation and the assumed flow velocity, and from this the number of channels and plates per package is calculated. End packages should have one more plate than calculated. Finally, the heat exchanging surface of one package (F) and the necessary number of packages (X) are determined. If an integer is obtained, the calculation is completed, if not, the heat exchanging surface factor of the apparatus (F_a) should be corrected, either by a corresponding correction of the total surface $F_a' = XF$ or, if the rounding up leads to considerable increase in the surface, the calculation has to be repeated with different assumed velocity values. The necessary number of plates is calculated by:

$$n_a = \frac{F'_a + 2F_1}{F_1}$$

Corrugated heat exchanging surfaces proved superior of all other types. The lowest efficiency coefficient was noted in tubular pipes. The operation range of plate heat exchangers varies between 10 - 15 atm. and 120 - 150°C. The temperature limit

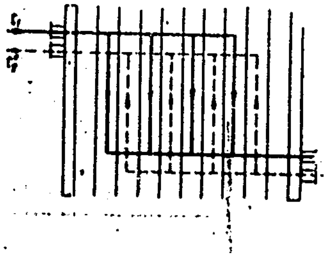
Card 4/6

23147
S/184/61/000/002/002/008
A110/A033

Plate heat exchangers

can be extended to 300°C if silicon or some other synthetic rubber is used for the elastic linings. Plate heat exchangers proved particularly suitable for corrosive and viscous liquids. There are 6 figures and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Figure 1: Flow of plate heat exchangers.



Card 5/6

34662
S/096/62/000/002/007/008
E194/E435

26.5200

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, L.M., Engineer

TITLE: An investigation of the process of convective heat transfer in tortuous slotted ducts

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no.2, 1962, 77-79

TEXT: The plates from which the heat exchanger was built up were corrugated in V-form, in alternate plates the apex of the V was alternately upwards and downwards. The plates were made of acid resistant steel sheet 0.7 mm thick, they were 1145 mm long and 415 mm wide. The pitch of the corrugations along the flow was ℓ = 11.5 mm and the height of the corrugations h = 4 mm. The angle of the V was 60° to the vertical. The equivalent diameter of the duct formed by these plates was d = 0.0054 m. The actual plate surface allowing for corrugation was 0.33 m^2. As the V-corrugations are inverted in neighbouring plates, there are some 2300 points of contact between corrugations of neighbouring plates so that the bundles are very rigid and quite high pressures can be used without trouble. The working fluid was water which was heated to 50 - 80°C and circulated through the heat exchanger,

Card 1/4

first serving as the fluid being cooled then, after passing through a cooler, it was returned as the cooling fluid. Heat transfer was studied simultaneously in both cooled and cooling fluids and the obtained results are plotted in a graph. For Reynolds numbers above 200 and for Prandtl numbers from 2 to 50, the following published formula is applicable:

$$Nu = 0.135 Re^{0.73} Pr^{0.43} (Pr/Pr_{\text{ст}})^{0.25}$$

This formula agrees with experiment to within 6% for flow rates in the range 0.05 to 1.2 m/sec and Reynolds numbers of 200 to 16000. Comparable accuracy was obtained in tests on full-scale models. For Reynolds numbers over 200, the resistance may be calculated by the following formula

$$\xi = \frac{21.4}{Re^{0.25}}$$

where ξ is the coefficient of total hydraulic resistance over the length of the duct allowing for friction and local resistances.

Card 2/4

S/096/62/000/002/007/008
E194/E435

An investigation of the process ...

Fig.4 shows graphs of the heat transfer coefficient α (kcal/m^2 hr °C) from the wall to the flow within the duct as a function of the power N/F (W/cm^2) expended in overcoming the hydraulic resistance. Curve 1 relates to the arrangements described above; curve 2 to ducts made of plates with horizontal corrugations (corrugation pitch l = 22.5 mm, height h = 7 mm, duct heat exchange surface F = 0.42 m^2, equivalent diameter d = 0.0059 m); curve 3 to ducts made up of sheets with horizontal corrugations (corrugation pitch l = 30 mm, height h = 7 mm, heat exchange surface of duct F = 1.04 m^2, equivalent diameter d = 0.0096 m); curve 4 to duct of spiral heat exchanger (duct width 142, thickness 8.5, length 3368 mm, F = 1 m^2, equivalent diameter d = 0.017 m); curve 5 to a round tube of 38 mm diameter, 6000 mm long, heat exchange surface F = 0.66 m^2, equivalent diameter d = 0.034. These results show that the arrangement described here gives the greatest heat transfer for a given power loss in overcoming resistance. There are 4 figures and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/4

YASTREBENETSKIY, A.R.; KOVALENKO, L.M.; MUKHIN, I.N.; TOVAZHNYANSKIY, L.L.

Cooling of the tar liquor in plate heat exchangers. Koks i khim. no.3: 38-41 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Heat exchangers) (Coal tar products—Cooling)

YASTREBENETSKIY, A.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVALENKO, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Useful book on sectional plate heat exchangers. Khim.mashinostr. no.6:
44 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KOVALENKO, L. M. (UKRNIIKhIMMASh)

"Data about investigations of laminar heat exchangers with wrinkled surfaces".

Report presented at the Section on Heat Exchange in Single Phase Medium, Scientific Session, Council of Acad. Sci. Ukr SSR on High Temperature Physics, Kiev, 2-4 Apr 1963.

Reported in Teplofizika Vysokikh temperatur, No. 2, Sep-Oct 1963, p. 321, JPRS 24,651 19 May 1964.

KOVALENKO, L.M.

Methodology of the thermal and hydrodynamic calculations in the design of plate heat exchangers. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 17 no.1:17-20 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

KOVALENKO, L.M., vrach.

Course and treatment of leukemias during the period 1952 - 1961 according to materials of the Volga Valley Railroad Clinical Hospital. Sbor. nauch. rab. Sar. gos. med. inst. 44:306-313 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz Dorozhnoy bol'nitsy (nachal'nik - R.F. Nazarenko) Privolzhskoy zheleznoy dorogi, Saratov.

TOVAZHNYANSKIY, L.L. [Tovazhnians'kyi, L.L.]; KOVALENKO, L.M.; YASTREBENETSKIY,
A.R. [IAstrebenets'kyi, A.R.]

Studying the heat transfer in vapor condensation in the channels of plate heat exchangers. Khim.prom. [Ukr.] no.2:40-41 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KOVALENKO, L.M.; PETRUSHIN, P.I.; BORODYANSKIY, M.B.

Sectional plate cooler for thermal phosphoric acid. Khim. prom. 41 no.10:783-785 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KOVALENKO, L.M. (Leningrad)

Experimental inflammatory proliferations of the epithelium of preputial glands. Arkh. pat. 27 no.9:69-71 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.- prof. M.A. Zakhar'yevskaya) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova. Submitted May 25, 1964.

L 29973-66

ACC NR: AP6036466 SOURCE CODE: UR/0064/65/000/010/0783/0785

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, L. M.; Petrushin, P. I.; Borodyanskiy, M. B.

70
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Sectional plate cooler for phosphoric acid production by the furnace method

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 10, 1965, 783-785

TOPIC TAGS: phosphoric acid, cooling, heat carrier, heat exchanger, industrial heat exchanger, heat transfer, chemical engineering, industrial production, chemical industry

ABSTRACT: The design of a sectional plate-type cooler for phosphoric acid production by the furnace method is described in detail. It was tested and recommended for series production in 1964. Each steel plate is 1370 mm in length, 500 mm in width, and 1 mm in thickness. The heat-transfer surface is 0.5 sq m, the cross section area of a channel formed by two plates is 0.0018 sq m, the diameter of the channel is 0.008 m, the stream length in the channel is 1.15 m, and the total heat-transfer surface is 100 sq m. The permissible pressure and temperature in the cooler is 6 atm and 120 0, respectively, the total weight of the cooler made from carbon and stainless steel including 1260 kg of Kh17N13M2T steel is 2500 kg, and its length is

Card 1/2 UDC: 66.045.5: 661.634

KOVALENKO, L. N.

"Acute Appendicitis in Persons of Middle and Advanced Age." Cand Med Sci, Dnepropetrovsk State Medical Inst, Min Health Ukrainian SSR, Dnepropetrovsk 1954. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 -- Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertation Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions. (14)

L 01006-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AR5015933

UR/0299/65/000/011/M020/M020
577.99+611:

28
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 11M124

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, L. N. 44,55

0455

TITLE: The problem of physical properties and biological activity of Lavsan 15 alloplastic material

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 10 s"yezda khirurgov USSR, 1962. Kiyev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1964, 494-495

TOPIC TAGS: alloplasty, abdominal surgery, surgery, implant, Lavsan

TRANSLATION: In experiments with dogs and rats (time of observation, 1 to 12 months) it was shown that implanted Lavsan had no effect on the cell structure of the tissue (the connective tissue capsule around the Lavsan was free of malignant cell growth). Alloplasty with Lavsan was performed on 125 patients suffering from relapsing prolapse of all rectum layers. In 70 patients with large hernias Lavsan was attached to the abdominal muscles and aponeurosis; in 50 patients the

Card 1/2

L 01006-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5015933

lower pole of a dislocated kidney was placed in a Lavsan "hammock," attached to the 11th rib. Analysis of clinical observations showed that Lavsan is a durable and biologically inert alloplastic material. N. S.

SUB CODE: LS, MT ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

VEKSLER, V.I.; KOVALENKO, L.N.; MARKOVICH, A.V.

N-alkylation of aminodeoxy sugars. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:704-705 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli imeni Fr.Engel'sa.

S/191/62/000/002/002/008
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Vas'kov, B. S., Kovalenko, L. P.

TITLE: Effect of temperature on the mechanical characteristics of tubular high-pressure polyethylene specimens

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1962, 10 - 13

TEXT: Tubular specimens (d = 60 mm, wall thickness δ = 1.5 mm) made of ПЭ-500 (PE-500) high-pressure polyethylene of the Okhtinskiy khimicheskiy kombinat (Okhta Chemical Combine) were examined in short-time tests between - 50 and 70°C at 10°C intervals when subjected to elongation and internal pressure, and in long-time creep tests at a constant internal pressure and 20, 45, and 65°C. (Methods see Plast. massy, no. 5, 30 (1961)). In short-time tests, the maximum relative elongation ε_{max} and resistance in time σ_{ti}, were determined. In tests with internal pressure, the normal tangential stress max σ_{ta} and maximum relative change max ε_t of the tube diameter during the destruction were determined, whereas in

Card 1/4

S/191/62/000/002/002/008
B110/B101

Effect of temperature on the...

long-time tests, the creep deformation was determined. The temperature dependences of σ_{ti} and max σ_{ta} are approximately expressed by the parabolas $\sigma_{ti} = 148 - 1.87\ T^{o} + 0.009\ (T^{o})^{2}$ (1), max $\sigma_{ta} = 1.31 - 1.8\ T^{o} + 0.0085\ (T^{o})^{2}$ (2), sine curves: $\sigma_{ti} = 159 - 1.68\ T^{o} - 18\sin(\pi T^{o}/50^{o}C)$ (3), max $\sigma_{ta} = 143 - 1.55\ T^{o} - 20\sin[\pi(3\ T^{o} + 50^{o}C)/200^{o}C]$ (4), or the straight lines: $\sigma_{ti} = 155 - 1.52\ T^{o}$ (5), max $\sigma_{ta} = 136 - 1.45\ T^{o}$ (6). The deviations of (1) and (2) are ~± 5%, of (3) and (4): ~± 4%, and those of (5) and (6): ± 10%. ε_{max} and max ε_{t} are approximately given by $\varepsilon_{max} = 90 + 84\sin[\pi(T^{o} + 7^{o}C)/85^{o}C]$ (7), max $\varepsilon_{t} = 34 + 0.13\ T^{o} + 11\sin[\pi(T^{o} + 7^{o}C)/48^{o}C]$ (8) with deviations of ~± 13%. σ_{ti} and max σ_{ta} are obtained in kg/cm², ε_{max} and max ε_{t} are obtained in % of the initial length or diameter. All equations hold for temperatures between -50°C and 70°C. The resistance in time decreases continuously and almost linearly to less than 1/4 of its initial value as the temperature rises from -50° to 70°C. Maximum relative deformation

✓

S/191/62/000/002/002/008
B110/B101

Effect of temperature on the...

increases as the temperature rises up to a maximum at 30°C, then it gradually decreases again. The rupture at temperatures > -20°C corresponds to plastic material, at < -20°C to brittle material. σ_{ta} as functions of t_o asymptotically approach a straight line parallel to the ordinate axis t_o. For 20, 45, and 65°C, they are at 60, 30, and 16 kg/cm², respectively. At a given stress in the pipe walls, transition to accelerated creep occurs until the specimen is destroyed: at 20°C: $\sigma_{ta} \geqslant 67$, at 45°C: $\sigma_{ta} \geqslant 33$, at 65°C: $\sigma_{ta} \geqslant 23$ kg/cm². The static diagrams of the dependence between ε_o (maximum relative deformation by stress during creep), and σ_t (stress caused by load) are approximately expressed by hyperbolic equations: (T = 20°C): $\sigma_{ta} = 2650\varepsilon_o/(1 + 37\varepsilon_o)$ with $0 \leqslant \varepsilon_o \leqslant 0.095$; (T = 45°C): $\sigma_{ta} = 805\varepsilon_o/(1 + 18\varepsilon_o)$ with $0 \leqslant \varepsilon_o \leqslant 0.08$; (T = 65°C): $\sigma_{ta} = 580\varepsilon_o/(1 + 25\varepsilon_o)$ with $0 \leqslant \varepsilon_o \leqslant 0.07$. The curves become almost horizontal lines with the maximum static resistance σ_s, whose values correspond to those of σ_{ta}, Effect of temperature on the..

S/191/62/000/002/002/008
B110/B101

being their ordinates. At 20°C, the maximum static resistance is ~67%, at 45°C 47%, and at 65°C 30% of the corresponding resistances in time under short-time loads. In short-time tests and at 20 - 65°C, the temperature dependence of the ratio $\sigma_{st}/\max \sigma_{ta}$ may be expressed linearly by $m_\sigma = \sigma_{st}/\max \sigma_{ta} = 0.834 - 0.00822\ T^\circ$. There are 7 figures.

Card 4/4

ANDREYEV, V.P., polkovnik; BORISOV, D.S., polkovnik; SHOR, D.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, inzh.-polkovnik zapasa; ZHELEZNYKH, V.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, general-leytenant inzhenernykh voysk, otv.red.; KHRENOV, A.F., general-polkovnik inzhenernykh voysk, red.; NAZAROV, K.S., dotsent, general-polkovnik inzhenernykh voysk v otstavke, red.; KOVALENKO, L.P., red.; STREL'NIKOVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Military engineering and the Corps of Engineers in the Russian Army; a collection of articles] Voenno-inzhenernoe iskusstvo i inzhenernye voiska russkoi armii; sbornik statei. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1958. 209 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Military engineering)

KOVALENKO, L.V.; STROGANOV, G.B.; FOMIN, A.T.

Metal mold casting of AL19 alloys. Alium. splavy no.1:177-181 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

DANILOV, E.; KOVALENKO, I.

Machine tool with program control. Radio no.8:27-28 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:7)

DANILOV, E.; KOVALENKO, M.

Program controlled machine tool. Radio no.8:27-28 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11

KOVALENKO, M.; KOROLEV, I.

Organization of interfarm building organizations is a matter of prime importance. Sel'. stroi. 14 no.7:10-11 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1.Zaveduyushchiy otdelom po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Yermakovskogo rayona Krasnoyarskogo kraya (for Kovalenko). 2.Zaveduyushchiy sel'khozotdelom gazety "Na Leninskom puti" (for Korolev).
(Yermaki--Farm buildings)

GORDEYENKO, N., aktivist nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv; KOVALENKO, M., aktivist nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv; VYRYPAYEV, A.

Forgotten decisions. NTO 2 no.7:48-51 Jl '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Korrespondent redaktsii zhurnala "Nauchno-tekhnicheskiye obshchestva SSSR," Kiyev.
(Kiev Province--Technological innovations)

KOVALENKO, M.; MILYUKOV, D.; ASTREINOV, N.

Using thin-walled mesh-reinforced concrete slabs or shells in industrial construction. Prom.stroi. i inzh. soor. 4 no.4: 43-44 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nadshakhtnogo stroitel'stva, Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury UkrSSR (for Kovalenko, Milyukov). 2. "Metallurgkhimmashstroy" (for Astreinov).
(Precast concrete construction)
(Open-hearth furnaces—Foundations)

KOVALENKO, M., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

For independent tractor brigades. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 14 no.4:18 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Pam'yat' Lenina", Chigirinskogo rayona Cherkasskoy obl.

KOVALENKO, M.A.; ZHURBA, V.A.; POCHERNYAYEVA, G.M.

[Feed rations for swine] Kormovye ratsiony dlia svinei. Kiev, Urozhai, 1964. 148 p. (MIRA 18:11)

ZABOLOTNYY, I.I., kand. veter. nauk; KASHCHENKO, A.K., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk; KOVALENKO, M.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; BORTS, I.L., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KARAMYSHEV, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; VENKOVA, G.I.[Vienkova, H.I.], red.; NIMCHENKO, I.Yu., tekhn. red.

[Advanced practices in swine breeding] Peredovi metody roboty v svynarstvi. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSR, 1961. 234 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Swine breeding)

KOVALENKO, M.A., inzh.; MILYUKOV, D.A., inzh.; ASTREINOV, N.I., inzh.

Use of thin-walled mesh-reinforced concrete slabs or shells.
Prom. stroi. 40 no.5:44-45 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

DEGTYARIK, N.V., inzh.; KOVALENKO, M.A., inzh.; SNEGIREV, A.A., inzh.

Automatic control of hopper charging. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.1:11-14 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:8)

KOVALENKO, M.D.

Electrophoretic studies on blood proteins in tuberculous disorders of the eye. Vest.oft. no.1:38-44 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. P.Ye. Tikhomirov) i kafedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. S.V. Nedzvetskiy) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (EYE—TUBERCULOSIS)

VISHNEVSKIY, A.S., prof.; NANAZIASHVILI, I.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; prinimali uchastiye: KOVALENKO, M.D.; ZHEMARTSEVA, T.I.; LENSKIY, B.S.

Health resort treatment of severe forms of hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver. Uch. zap.Pyat.gos.nauch.-issl.bal'n.inst. 3:117-131 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Sanatoriy No.7, Yessentuki (for Kovalenko). 2. Sanatoriy No.11 Yessentuki (for Zhemartseva). 3. Sanatoriy imeni I.M.Sechenova Yessentuji (for Lenskiy).

(LIVER--CIRRHOSIS) (LIVER--DISEASES)
(YESSENTUKI--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING-PLACES, ETC.)

KOVALENKO, M.F., insh.; KUZHEYEV, V.Yu., insh.

Using trays in placing tiles on drying carts. Suggested by M.F.Kovalenko, V.IU.Kuzheeva. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.11:73-74 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Plitochnyy zavod, stantsiya Losevo, Khar'kovskogo sovnarkhoza.

(Kharkov--Tiles)

SAYFEYEV, T.A.; KOVALENKO, M.F.; BILALOVA, A.Z.

Sedimentation of asphalt-tar substances in the well bores of the Kanchurin and Musa gas condensate fields and the search for efficient methods of control. Nefteprom. delo no.9:15-20 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Tsekh nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proizvodstvennykh rabot neftepromyslovogo upravleniya "Ishimbayneft'".

KOVALENKO, M.F.; SAYFEYEV, T.A.

Determining petroleum losses from evaporation in tank farms. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod. no.9:25-27 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Ishimbayneft'".

KOVALENKO, M.F.; SAYFEYEV, T.A.

Determining the losses of light petroleum fractions on the fields of the Oil Field Administration of the Ishimbay Petroleum Trust. Neftepro. delo no.2:28-31 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Ishimbayneft'".

KUPRYAKHINA, K.Z.; ZIMTSEV, P.P.; IVASHCHENKO, A.T.; KOVALENKO, M.F.; Prinimali uchastiye: MOROZOVA, N.A.; ANTIPOVA, G.G.; LEVINA, N.A.

Use of ion-exchange resins for the decontamination of waste waters. Koks i khim. no.7:46-47 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Kupryakhina). 2. Rutchenkovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Zimtsev, Ivashchenko, Kovalenko).

L 55910-6

ACCESSION NR: AP5018267 UR/0300/64/036/006/0848/0854 14 B

AUTHOR: Skvyrs'ka, E. B. (Skvirskaya, E. B.); Babiy, T. P.; Kovalenko, M. Y. (Kovalenko, M. I.)

TITLE: Study of the alkaline fraction of ribonucleic acid in the brain of rabbits

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy biokhimichnyy zhurnal, v. 36, no. 6, 1964, 848-854

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, brain, encephalology, ribonucleic acid, isotope, phosphorus, radiology, biochemistry

Abstract: Rabbit brain tissue was used to determine the properties of the alkaline fraction of cerebral ribonucleic acid. Radioactive phosphorus was injected intracisternally into the brain of the rabbits in doses of 0.05 microcuries per gram body weight. The animals were sacrificed within 15 hours after the administration of the isotope. The brain tissue was then processed with phenol, and two ribonucleic acid fractions were obtained: an acid fraction with a pH value of 4.8, and an alkaline fraction with a pH value of 7.5. The alkaline ribonucleic acid was then fractionated by adsorption on carbon under different conditions (first, second and third carbons). The adsorbed acid was then extracted by phenol, the eluates were studied for the content, radioactivity, and

Card 1/2

L 55910-

ACCESSION NR: AP5018267

nucleotide composition of the ribonucleic acid. It was found that the main quantity of the acid was adsorbed on the first two carbons; only 18 percent was adsorbed on the third carbon. The specific radioactivity of ribonucleic acid adsorbed on the third carbon was considerably greater than that adsorbed on the first two carbons. The nucleotide composition of the alkaline and other ribonucleic acids indicated that they are of the AU type. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut biokhimiyi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Kiev (Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, GC

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 003 JPRS

Card 2/2

BABIY, T.P.; SKVIRSKAYA, E.B. [Skvyrs'ka, E.B.]; KOVALENKO, M.I.

RNA fractions of the brain in animals of different ages. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.1:33-42 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev.

KOVALENKO, M.I., inzh.

Machine for cutting and chopping coarse forage directly from the stack. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 11 no.12:23-24 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Agricultural machinery)

KRISAN, M.L. [Krysan, M.L.], slesar'; KOVALENKO, M.I., inzh.

Repairing valve seats of fuel pumps. Mekh.sil'.hosp. 10
no.11:21 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Fuel pumps)

KOVALENKO, Mikhail Ivanovich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda;
ZAPIVAKHIN, A.I., red.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn. red.;
SOKOLOVA, N.M., tekhn. red.

[Thoughts of a collective-farm chairman] Dumy predsedatelia kolkhoza. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 141 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Pamyati Lenina" Cherkasskoy oblasti(for Kovalenko).
(Collective farms--Management)

KOVALENKO, M.K.

Approximate construction of polynomials of best approximation.
Usp. mat. nauk 18 no.6:201-207 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

KOVALENKO, M.K.

Best approximation of x^k functions when $k \to \infty$ by polynomials of the nth degree. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; fiz.-mat.nauki no.3: 99-100 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova. (Mathematical analysis)

KOVALENKO, M. P.; DOBRYNIN, F. D.

Afforestation

Three years of spot seeding of forest belts. Sel. i sem. 19 no. 5, '52

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KOVALENKO, M. P.; DOBRYNIN, F. D.

Oak

Spot-seeded oak plantations in Ul'yanovsk Province, Dokl. Ak. sel'khoz., 17, No. 7, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.